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friendly relations that the records of his stay among them give a most vivid picture of the character, habits, and primitive civilization of these interesting tribes. The linguistic and religious training of the author makes the ethnological chapters the most scientific parts of the book, while in the descriptions of the landscape the lover of nature and the advocate of the Gospel often betray themselves more than is generally compatible with the character of a scientific report. But then he does not intend to write such a book, and for being less scientific those chapters are no less enjoyable reading. The impromptu experiences and accidents of the trip are recorded with enough good humour to add spice to the narrative, and the perfectly artistic drawings will delight the heart of every lover of the beautiful. The geographer, however, must complain that not a single name is given with any of the illustrations, large or small—an omission the more deplorable because we are told that even the purely decorative designs are authentic copies of originals from the author's collections. In another direction the needs of the scientific reader have been very well considered by the addition of two fairly good maps. As a whole, the book seems well adapted to serve the purpose for which it was written—viz., to create a desire for more information about those interesting out-of-the-way regions and their inhabitants.

M. K. G.

**Japan und die Japaner. Von Carl Munzinger.** 173 pp. D. Gundert, Stuttgart, 1904. (Price, M.1.50.)

A book of much literary merit, which claims attention for the ability with which it is written and for the philosophic method which it applies to Japanese problems. The writer, for example, does not merely state the fact that Japanese children are as mannerly and, perhaps, better behaved than those of the Occident, though they are almost never punished; he seeks to show that they are under influences from their earliest infancy tending to make them obedient and respectful, without recourse to the barbarity of corporal punishment. So, throughout his book, he seeks the inner meaning of the phenomena he describes; the geographical conditions and the historical events that have been most impressed upon them; the modern state evolved from Old Japan; the character and soul of the people, and what their religions, their schools, and culture mean to them. It is a book well worthy of an English rendering.

**Die Japaner und ihre wirtschaftliche Entwicklung. Von Karl Rathgen.** vii und 149 Ss. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1905. (Price, M. 1.25.)

This is one of the series "Aus Natur und Geisteswelt," a collection of small volumes, devoted to the exposition in simple language of many features of human development. Professor Rathgen had the advantage, in writing of the Japanese and their economic development, of having lived for years in their country, and this is his third book relating to the island empire. The volume is a simple and admirable summary of the history, character, and economic conditions of the Japanese, treating of the land and the people, their Government, money and banking, the national finances, and Japan's place in the world's trade. The book concludes with tables of Governmental and trade statistics for a series of years. The bibliography at the head of each chapter is a desirable feature.

**Nutzbare Tiere Ostasiens. Pelz und Jagdtiere, Haustierte, See-tiere. Von Emil Brass.** viii und 130 Ss. J. Neumann, Neudamm, 1904. (Price, M. 5.)

Mr. Brass was for twelve years engaged in the skin export trade of Eastern Asia. During this time he travelled extensively to enlarge his knowledge of the skin and